

INDICATIONS
FAVOR THE
REPUBLICANS

Presidential Race the Closest
In Thirty-Two Years

ELECTION RETURNS
STILL INCOMPLETE

Big Middle Western States, With
Exception of Ohio, Fail to Deliver
Vote Which Democrats Looked For
—Hint That Tammany Knifed Wilson
in New York, Where G. O. P.
Wins by 100,000—Indications That
Democratic Majority in Congress
Will Be Maintained—How Political
Experts View Result of Election

THE ELECTORAL VOTE		
Total Electors	531	
Necessary to choose	266	
Doubtful	57	
Hughes Wilson		
Alabama	12	
Arizona	3	
Arkansas	9	
*California	6	
Colorado	7	
Connecticut	7	
Delaware	3	
Florida	6	
Georgia	14	
*Idaho	14	
Illinois	29	
Indiana	15	
Iowa	13	
*Kansas	13	
Kentucky	13	
Louisiana	10	
Maine	6	
Maryland	10	
Massachusetts	18	
Michigan	15	
*Minnesota	10	
Mississippi	10	
Missouri	18	
*Montana	10	
Nebraska	8	
*Nevada	10	
New Hampshire	4	
New Jersey	14	
*New Mexico	10	
New York	45	
North Carolina	12	
North Dakota	5	
Ohio	24	
Oklahoma	10	
Oregon	5	
Pennsylvania	28	
Rhode Island	5	
South Carolina	9	
*South Dakota	10	
Tennessee	12	
Texas	20	
Utah	4	
Vermont	4	
Virginia	12	
Washington	7	
West Virginia	8	
Wisconsin	13	
*Wyoming	10	
Totals	254	220

*Doubtful—55 electoral votes.

The General Outlook
New York, Nov. 8.—Charles
Evans Hughes is leading Woodrow
Wilson in the closest presidential
race in the thirty-two years that have
passed since the memorable Cleve-
land-Blaire contest of 1884. The in-
dications strongly favor Republican
success when the returns shall all be
in.

There seems to be no reasonable
doubt that Hughes has carried a solid
east, including Virginia; the middle
west, with the exception of Ohio,
and these states beyond the Missis-
sippi: Iowa, North Dakota, Wash-
ington and Oregon, with a total of
154 electoral votes, or only twelve
less than the 266 necessary to have
the solid south, including Maryland,
Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma;
Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and
Arizona, with a total electoral vote
of 220, or forty-six less than the
necessary number.

From the following states suffi-
ciently definite reports are still lack-
ing: California, Kansas, Minnesota,
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mex-
ico, South Dakota and Wyoming,
with fifty-six electoral votes. The
final decision awaits fuller returns
from these latter states.

Leaning Toward Hughes
But California, Kansas and South
Dakota are apparently leaning toward
the Republican column. They would
more than elect Hughes, and very
likely would draw other doubtful
states after them, including, per-
haps, one or two now in the Wilson
column.

The race for the control of con-
gress is even more undecided than
the race for the presidency. With

the necessity of calling nine seats in
order to capture the senate, the re-
ports, so far in, give the Republi-
cans a gain of five.

Needing to gain twenty-five seats
to assure them of a majority in the
house, their net gain positively as-
sured at present is only two. But a
large number of districts remain to
be heard from.

Rumors and claims of Democratic
success in Minnesota and of Republi-
can successes in Wisconsin only add
to the confusion.

The positive claim of the Republi-
can national committee fell twelve
below the 265 necessary electoral
votes. Hughes declined as prema-
ture the congratulations of a rejoic-
ing crowd under his hotel window,
and Wilson went to bed, giving over
the puzzle.

Early this morning the Democratic
national committee gained courage to
match the Republican claim of 300
electoral votes and the papers every-
where were moving states about like
checkers in their electoral tables.

No one really knew who had been
elected, although plainly Hughes
needed the fewer votes and nearly all
the states in the doubtful column had
Republican antecedents.

As the reports from the close race
in Massachusetts and of the big
claims of a Democratic victory in
Ohio gained circulation, the confi-
dence of the earlier hour became in-
volved in a perplexing cross-current,
and one New York paper speedily re-
called its Hughes flash.

The Middle West Vote

The middle western states, accord-
ing to returns thus far received, in-
dicate that only Ohio has abandoned
its habit of returning Republican ma-
jorities. The anticipated swing to
Wilson failed in Indiana, Illinois and
Wisconsin, the other big states which
Democrats believed would offset the
loss of New York and New Jersey.
Ohio was practically conceded to Wil-
son before the election. The wom-
en's vote in Illinois, which was ex-
pected to turn the state to Wilson, is
not evident on the Democratic side in
the returns.

New Jersey and Connecticut were
quickly removed from the doubtful
column.

The failure of Tammany to produce
the majority for Wilson in New York
city was one of the first signs of the
outcome in the Empire State, and it
quickly brought the hint that Murphy's
organization had knifed Wilson.

Chicago's vote also gave a clue to
the situation in Illinois. Cook county,
supposed to be a stronghold for Wil-
son, showed that it could not deliver
the goods.

Some of the estimated majorities
for Hughes are as follows:

Connecticut, 10,000; Illinois, 100,-
000; Indiana, 100,000; Iowa, 30,000;
Kansas, 30,000; Maine, 8,000; Michi-
gan, 100,000; New Jersey, 25,000;
Pennsylvania, 200,000; New York,
100,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; Ver-
mont, 30,000.

For Wilson—Arkansas, 30,000; Col-
orado, 30,000; Georgia, 50,000;
North Carolina, 45,000; Virginia,
40,000.

Senatorial Elections

In the senatorial elections, Hiram
W. Johnson won by a large majority
in California and William M. Calder
easily defeated McCombs in New
York. Connecticut re-elected George
P. McLean. Mississippi returns John
S. Williams. Pennsylvania sends
Philander C. Knox to help the Re-
publican side.

The new senator from Arkansas is
William F. Kerby, a Democrat.
Park M. Trammell is elected from
Florida. Virginia returns Claude A.
Swanson. Vermont elects Carroll S.
Page. The new senator from Ten-
nessee is Kenneth D. McKellar. Har-
ry S. New and James E. Watson, with
Republicans, have been elected in In-
diana.

The Democratic leaders were not
inclined to accept the indications
shown by the early returns, and
claimed that the final count might
easily disclose a majority for Wil-
son.

Colored Hailstones.

Red hail is not unknown, even in
Great Britain, for in May of 1885 there
was quite a heavy fall of it at Castle-
wellan, in County Down. Red and
white fell together, and the red hue
was not merely on the surface of the
pellets, but went through and through.
When one was squeezed between the
fingers it stained them.

At Minsk, in Russia, an even stran-
ger hail shower had fallen five years
before. Some of the pellets were ring
shaped, and, while some were distinct-
ly reddish, others were a bright blue.
Some scientists declare that the color-
ing is due to various mineral salts.—
London Standard.

Wanted Too Much.

Husband—Jim has offered me \$200
for the car-me to bring it around to
his house!

Wife—I knew there'd be a hitch
somewhere! Does he think you can
carry it?—Exchange.

NEW YORK

Empire State Remains in the Repub-
lican Column

New York, Nov. 8.—Returns thus
far show that Hughes leads Wilson in
the presidential contest by approxi-
mately 100,000.

Charles S. Whitman was re-elected
governor over Samuel Seabury, his
Democratic opponent.

William M. Calder of Brooklyn, a
former congressman, was elected
United States senator over William
S. McCombs, former chairman of the
Democratic national committee, by
large majority.

The Republicans gained one con-
gressman, W. F. Waldow being
elected over Daniel A. Bristol, re-
nominated by the Democrats.



Photo by American Press Association.
CHARLES S. WHITMAN

The tremendous vote in New York
state showed that the Republicans
there were making the fight of their
lives to put Hughes into the White
House, and the vote there, followed
by the mounting Hughes returns from
Illinois, another pivotal state, sat-
isfied everybody, except the irrecon-
cilables, that Wilson had lost his bat-
tle; that "I have kept the country out
of war" had failed to move the po-
tential rallying cry of victory.



Photo by American Press Association.
WILLIAM M. CALDER

In New York city Wilson secured
hardly more than 40,000 majority.
Tammany turned out and knifed the
president in the most vicious man-
ner instead of supporting him as they
had promised to do. It was one of
the worst defeats New York has ever
dealt to a Democratic president.

ILLINOIS

Women Help Swell Hughes' Plurality
of About 100,000

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Returns indi-
cate a Republican victory in Illinois
by a plurality estimated by Republi-
cans at more than 100,000 for Hughes
and slightly smaller pluralities for
the Republican state ticket, headed
by Frank O. Lowden for governor.

Lowden was opposed by Governor
Dunne, Democrat, who was up for
re-election.

Women, who voted for the first
time in Illinois on the presidential
issue, maintained about the same
ratio of preference for Hughes or
Wilson as the men.

In 1912 Wilson carried Illinois by a
vote of 495,048 to 285,478 for Roose-
velt and 251,693 for Taft.

THE SOLID SOUTH

Normal Vote Cast in Various States
For Democratic Candidates

Atlanta, Nov. 8.—Returns from
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisi-

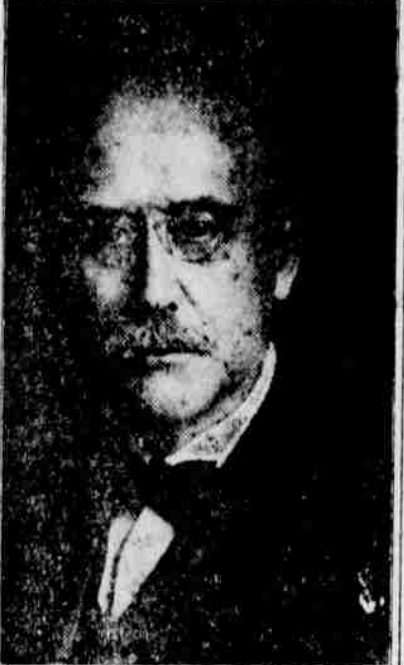
ana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North
and South Carolina, Tennessee, Tex-
as and Virginia indicate a normal
vote was cast in those states with the
usual majorities for the Democratic
candidates, including President Wil-
son.

Death of Roumanian Prince
Bucharest, Nov. 8.—The royal
Prince Mirca died here of typhoid
fever at the age of 4 years.

VERMONT

Republicans Elect Graham Governor
by Heavy Plurality

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8.—Vermont
cast an overwhelming vote for the Re-
publican ticket, giving Hughes a plu-
rality of about 20,000 over Wilson.



HORACE F. GRAHAM

Carroll S. Page was returned to
the United States senate and the two
Republican members of congress were
re-elected. The legislature is Re-
publican in the ratio of two to one.

MAINE

Reduced Vote Gives Republicans a
Plurality of 8000

Augusta, Me., Nov. 8.—Republi-
can electors for Hughes and Fair-
banks were chosen in the presidential
election here in a greatly reduced
vote over the state election in Sep-
tember. The Republican plurality is
about 7000.

The fight in a presidential year in
this state is made before the state
election in September, when speak-
ers of national reputation come here
for speeches, while in the interval
between the state election in Septem-
ber and the national election in No-
vember hardly a speech is made in
behalf of either party.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Goes For Hughes and Elects
Keyes For Governor

Concord, N. H., Nov. 8.—New
Hampshire gave Hughes her four
electoral votes by less than 5000
votes. Henry W. Keyes was elected
governor by about 7500.

Chairman Faulkner of the Republi-
can state committee claims eighteen
of the twenty-four senators and a
majority of fifty or more in the house.
Sulloway and Wason are both re-
elected, the former by a slightly in-
creased majority and Wason by a
largely decreased majority.

CONNECTICUT

Republicans Re-elect Holcomb and
Vote For Hughes Electors

New Haven, Nov. 8.—Connecticut's
seven electoral votes will be cast for
Hughes.

The Republicans re-elected Gov-
ernor Holcomb, United States Sena-
tor McLean and at least three of the
five congressmen.

RHODE ISLAND

Republicans Returned to Office by
About 1500 Plurality

Providence, Nov. 8.—Returns in-
dicate that Hughes has carried the
state by a plurality estimated at 1500.

The Republicans also appear to
have elected their complete state
ticket, United States senator and
three congressmen.

Cost of Wilson Campaign

New York, Nov. 8.—Chairman
Morgenthau of the finance committee
of the Democratic national committee
said the campaign had cost the party
\$1,550,000 and that there was a deficit
of \$200,000.

Votes For Hughes at 101

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8.—John
S. Wilson, 101, voted here for
Hughes. He declined the assistance of
friends and cast his ballot on the
modern voting machine.

RECORD VOTE
IN BAY STATE

Republican Margin Runs High
Into the Thousands

MCCALL STAR VOTE GETTER

Twelve Sitting Republican Congress-
men Are Returned—Lodge's Majority
Over Fitzgerald Estimated at 37,-
000—Tickets of G. O. P. Win by
Substantial Pluralities in Other
New England States

STATE TICKET ELECTED
Governor, Samuel W. McCall.
Lieutenant Governor, Calvin Cool-
idge.
Secretary, Albert P. Langtry.
Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill.
Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook.
Attorney general, Henry C. Attwill.

Boston, Nov. 8.—Massachusetts
went for Hughes, McCall and Lodge.
According to figures at hand Governor
McCall led the ticket with a total
vote of about 273,000 and a plurality
of about 48,000 over Mr. Mansfield.

Senator Lodge apparently had a to-
tal vote of about 267,000, and a plu-
rality of about 37,000 over his com-
petitor, Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Bos-
ton.

Hughes' vote was about 264,000,
and his plurality over Wilson was
about 20,000.

McCall proved to be the star vote-
getter of the day, although his lead
over Hughes and Lodge was not a
wide one. He led, however, in prac-
tically every section of the state.

Returns show that the people ap-
proved the constitutional convention
by an overwhelming majority. The
restoration of party enrolment has a
lead on the returns received, but
further information from the smaller
communities, which will not be in
for a day or two, will have to be
awaited before the result is known.

The Republicans elected their en-
tire state ticket by margins estimated
at more than 40,000 and made sub-
stantial gains in both branches of the
state legislature.

The returns from the referendum
votes are very meager, but the in-
dications are that the state has de-
cided in favor of a constitutional con-
vention, of a holiday on New Year's
day, and of a return to the old meth-
od of primaries, by which a voter
must declare his party allegiance.

The complete returns for Boston
are: Hughes, 36,962; Wilson, 55,-
894. For governor—McCall, 36,525;
Mansfield, 55,110. For United States
senator—Fitzgerald, 55,963; Lodge,
35,164.

TROUSSEAU LINENS.

What the Autumn Bride Will Want in
Her Chest.

The bride is selecting her linens now,
and quite as fascinating is the task
as the selection—already made—of lin-
gerie and frocks. For weeks and
months before her wedding day the
bride of a hundred years ago piled her
needle busily, adding bit by bit to the
snowy store in her bridal chest. But
the modern bride makes her selection
from beautiful things embroidered and
wrought by others—less fortunate
women whose needlecraft is their source
of income, and perhaps the old meth-
od was not so very much better than
the new.

House linens are very ornate at the
moment, and all this decoration has
meant hours of patient needlework, so
handsome linens are not modestly
priced, the autumn bride is discover-
ing. Of course there are everyday use
linens, sheets, pillowslips and towels,
these by the dozen and at staple mar-
ket prices, but the special linens, the
guest room sheets and pillowslips, the
"best" towels, excessive in size and
trimmed with hand scalloping, croch-
ed edging or inset lace, the sets of lun-
cheon and tea doilies, the handsome
luncheon and dinner tablecloths—all
these will be substantial possessions,
once purchased and added to the
bride's linen chest.

Crochet edging is much in vogue
now for house linens and is used very
daintily on pillowslips, towels, doilies
and small lunch or tea napkins. Table
and lunch cloths have wide, handsome
patterns in crochet work. Tatting is
another favored trimming and is used
on towels, lunch napkins and side-
board scarfs with good effect. There
should be at least one lunch cloth of
fillet lace and fine linen, and one or
two bridge sets of tea cloth and small
napkins with crochet or tatting edge
and gay little flower baskets or ten-
pots in cross stitch at the corners.
Several pairs of linen sheets, hem-
stitched and trimmed with crochet
work along the upper hem, will be a
great addition to the supply. These
will of course be matched with pillow
cases.

The bride's linens are marked with
the initial or initials of her own name.
A single script letter, handsomely em-
brodered, is in good taste, though it
is very smart now to have an individ-
ual monogram, the three letters forming
a circle or a rectangular figure.

Literary Note.
First Clubman—I have seen it stated
that very few authors sleep more than
seven hours a day.

Second Clubman—But think of how
much slumber they furnish other peo-
ple.—Puck.



Photo by American Press Association.
SAMUEL W. MCCALL

The election brought out the largest
vote in the history of the state, near-
ly 600,000 voters having registered
their will at the polls.

The feature of the election was the
surprisingly large vote polled by
President Wilson in the rural sections
of the state. The result in this re-
spect was a huge surprise, even to